Vol. 12. THE No. 589.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, December 16, 1797.

FOR SALE.

TWO hundred two and an half acres of Land in Scott county, 54 acres are cleared, a part of which is meadow, and more may be made, there are feveral uſeful buildings, it is of the firſt quality. 116 acres in Franklin county, about 30 acres are cleared, it is equal to any land for richneſs of ſoil. 850 acres in Campbell county, it is entirely wood land, and of a good quality. Theſe lands lay in the moſt flouriſhing parts of Kentucky.

500 acres in Hamilton county, in the North Weſtern Territory, on the Little Miami river, about 35 miles from the mouth.

For terms application may be made to Major BEATTY at Lexington, Meſſrs. SMITH and FINDLEY, Cincinnati, or the ſubſcriber who will occaſionally be at both places.

J. CLARKE.

November 11, 1797.

FOR SALE,

AN elegant Two Story BRICK HOUSE, and Lot of Ground, ſituate in Front Street, near Wood Street, Pittſburgh.

For terms apply to the Subſcriber on the Primiſes, who has for ſale a ſett of BLACK SMITH TOOLS--All perſons indebted to the Subſcriber, are requeſted to come forward and ſettle their accounts, before the firſt day of January next, as all unſettled at that time, will be put into the hands of proper Officers for recovery.

ALEXANDER SHAW.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 6, 1797.

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe in arrears of duty upon their Stills, up to June laſt, are requeſted to make payment thereof before the firſt day of December next, otherwiſe they will be returned to the attorney of the diſtrict, and be dealt with according to law.

JOHN WELLS, Collector of the Revenue Weſtmoreland County.

Greenſburgh, November 14, 1797.

Z. A. Tannehill,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, SILVER AND GOLD SMITH.

HAS opened Shop in the houſe lately occupied by A. Tannehill, Eſq. in Water Street, Pittſburgh, where he purpoſes carrying on the above branches of buſineſs; and flatters himſelf that by his attention, punctuality and care, to merit the patronage of the public. Warranted Watches for ſale. The higheſt prices given for old Gold and Silver.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 24, 1797.

Five Guineas Reward

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable on the night of the firſt of November, a large bay Mare, 6 years old next ſpring, hanging mane and ſwitch tail, about 15 hands and an half or 16 hands high, ſhod all round, trots remarkable high and faſt, has been uſed to drawing in a carriage, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and a few white ſpots under the ſaddle, her ears lately trim'd, long and projecting, with a ſingular lump a little back of her withers, occaſioned by running a ſnag into her laſt ſummer when rolling. Whoever returns ſaid Mare to Col. Preſley Nevill, in Pittſburgh, Pennſylvania, or to the ſubſcriber in Frederick county, ſtate of Virginia, Shanandoah river, 2 miles from Capt. Snicker's ferry, ſhall receive the above reward on conviction of the thief.

JOHN HORMSLEY.

November 5, 1797.

N. B. The above Mare is branded on her buttock thus I W

Came to the plantation

of the ſubſcriber living in Beaver townſhip, Allegheny county, two STEERS & a COW One of the Steers is a brown, with a little white on his rump, a crop off the left ear, & the points of both his horns ſawed off; the other red, with white on the back, and white face, a ſwallow fork out of the left ear, and a halfpenny out of the right. The Cow is red with a white face, and has a hole in each ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

CHARLES PHILLIS.

December 1, 1797.

Benjamin Herr,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his Store to the houſe lately occupied by John Walls, in Wood ſtreet, where he has opened an aſſortment of *DRY GOODS* and *GROCERIES*, and ſome Medicine, with directions, Engliſh Salts, Aloes, and Juniper Oil.

Alſo a quantity of other articles, to wit. Boulting Cloths, (inſured) Mill Irons and Mill Saws, Caſtings and Barr Iron, by wholeſale or retail, Dutch Scythes, ſmiths vices, rifles, men and women's ſaddles, earthen ware. Alſo a large quantity of ſole and upper Leather, and Gun Powder, &c. which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices for caſh or country produce.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 6, 1797.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE.

A Valuable weather-boarded two ſtory Log Houſe and a Lot of Ground, ſituate in Water ſtreet in the town of Pittſburgh, marked in Col. Woods's plan of ſaid town No. 202, 60 feet in front, and in depth 160 feet, bounded north-weſtwardly by Front ſtreet, ſouth-eaſtwardly by Grant ſtreet, ſouth weſtwardly by Water ſtreet, and north weſtwardly by Lot No. 201; the dwelling Houſe is 25 feet front, and in depth 48 feet, compleatly lathed and plaiſtered, the lower room of which is very neatly finiſhed and painted; an excellent draw well near the front door. The whole lot, except ten feet, well encloſed. The terms of ſale will be made known by the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes. *GASPER ABRAHAM.*

Pittſbur Auguſt 2, 1797.

Came to the plantation of the

ſubſcriber living in St. Clair townſhip, Allegheny county, about the firſt of May laſt, a black Steer, ſuppoſed to be two years old, with a white ſpot in his face, a half in the right ear, and a ſwallow fork in the left, and ſome white on his belly, branded O on the left buttock. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN BOGGS.

November 26, 1797.

Four Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber living in the Borough of Pittſburgh, a negro indented ſervant named JAMES SNOW, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, about 28 years of age, a handſome looking fellow, talks a great deal, and tolerably well, had on a London ſmoak cloth coat, a black ſtriped caſſimer jacket, a pair of drab coloured ſtriped overalls—he took with him other cloaths. Whoever apprehends him ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges.

WILLIAM M'MILLEN

December 1, 1797.

Riddel and Davis,

BOOT & SHOE MAKERS,

RESPECFULLY inform their friends and cuſtomers of Pittſburgh and its vicinity that they carry on the above buſineſs in all its branches, in Market ſtreet, next door to the corner of Second ſtreet They have juſt received a quantity of Boot Legs and other materials in their line; and they have on hand a quantity of coarſe Shoes, which they will ſell on moderate terms.

Pittſburgh, October 27, 1797.

N. B. Orders from the country executed withcare and diſpatch.

BY virtue of an order of Orphan's Court of the County of Allegheny, will be expoſed to ſale at public vendue, on Tueſday the 19th of December next, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage and lot of ground with the appurtenances, ſituate in Elizabeth Town, adjoining lots of Stephen Bayard, Thomas Woods, and the ſtreet next Monongahela river—alſo, another lot in the ſame town, marked on the general plan thereof No. 19, being part of the real eſtate of James Stewart, deceaſed. Attendance will be given by Hannah Stewart, adminiſtratrix, &c. of ſaid deceaſed.

By order of the Court,

JAMES BRISON, Clerk.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 1, 1797.

Blank Indentures, Summonſes, &c, for ſale at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh.

THOMAS GREGG,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that his INN, the ſign of the *INDIAN QUEEN*, formerly occupied by Mr. Andrew Watſon, near the corner of Market and Front Streets, is open for their reception.

Pittſburgh, December 1, 1797.

Nathan Scothorn,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, SILVER AND GOLD SMITH.

HAS opened Shop in the Houſe lately occupied by Thomas Lukins, cabinet maker, in Front ſtreet, next door but one to Samuel M'Cord's, where he purpoſes carrying on the above branches of buſineſs, and flatters himſelf that by his attention and care to merit the patronage of the public. The higheſt price given for old Gold, Silver and Braſs.

Pittſburgh, December 1, 1797.

Came to the plantation

of the ſubſcriber living in St. Clair townſhip, Allegheny county, on the 7th inſtant, a bay Horſe, about 8 years old, ſhod all round, a ſmall ſtar and ſnip, on the one ſide of his noſe, a few ſaddle marks, about 13 hands and an half high. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN KENNEDY.

November 25, 1797.

Broke into the incloſure

of the ſubſcriber living on Montour's run, about the laſt of October, a likely ſorrel Horſe, with a large blaze in his face, has a large ſcum on the right eye, ſhod round, no brand, had on a ſmall bell and yoke. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN STEPHENSON.

November 28, 1797.

Came to the ſubſcriber's

living at Mr. Briſon's Mill, a white Calf, with ſome black ſpots interſperſed, and a crop on the right ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away.

SAMUEL DILWORTH.

November 25, 1797.

Came to the plantation of the

ſubſcriber living in Deer townſhip, Allegheny county, on the waters of Slippery Rock, the firſt of November, a large bay Mare, about 5 or 6 years old, has a ſtar and ſnip, her hind feet white, ſhod round and has a bell on. She now kept at the plantation of William M'Nees, living in Weſtmoreland county, Beaver run, near Poke run Meeting Houſe, where the owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JAMES M'NEES.

December 2, 1797.

Wanted Immediately, as an

Apprentice to the TANNING and CURRYING Buſineſs, a Lad of a good character of about 15 or 16 years of age, to ſuch a one good encouragement will be given by the ſubſcriber, who carries on, and intends to carry on ſaid buſineſs in the neateſt and beſt manner, living about 15 miles from Pittſburgh, on the great road leading to Whelen.

CASPER WORT.

Dec. 2, 1797.

Came to the place whereon

the ſubſcriber lives, on the bank of the Allegheny river, about a mile from Robinſon's ferry, oppoſite Pittſburgh, two Steers, one of them will be two years old in the ſpring, of a dark red colour, hind feet white, and a ſlit in each ear—the other is ſuppoſed to be three or four years old, of a dark brindle and a little white in his forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JACOB DIXON.

Dec. 4, 1797.

Broke into the incloſure of

the ſubſcriber, living on the waters of Break Neck, in the county of Allegheny, about the 1ſt of June laſt, a light bay Mare, three years old laſt ſpring, a natural trotter, about 15 hands high, her near hind foot from the hoof to the paſtern joint, mixed with white hairs, long ſwitch tail. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES DAVISON.

December 4, 1797.

Foreign Intelligence.

HAGUE, September 12.

THE hotel of the French miniſter here has been illuminated on account of the new revolution which has taken place in France, and a general illumination is ſpoken of; for if this revolution had not happened, the royal party would have accompliſhed their deſigns, and the old order of things would alſo have been reſtored here.

Our troops have juſt been diſembarked from the fleet in the Texel.

PARIS, September 29.

The three envoys extraordinary from the United States of America are arrived at Paris.

General Duterte, who conducted the exiles to Rochfort, is recalled, diveſted of his authority and arreſted.—He is on his way here, eſcorted by ſeveral armed citizens.

General Barnadotte this day ſet out to join the army of Italy.

September 14.

Our Liſle Plenipotentiaries are on their way to Paris. Two couriers are ſet off for the commander's in chief, with inſtructions to attack the enemy at every point.

[Bulletin de Paris.]

ARMY OF ITALY.

Bubnaparte, Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy, to the Soldiers and Citizens of the 8th military diviſion.

" Soldiers and Citizens of the 8th Military Diviſion.

" The Executive Directory has placed you under my command. This arduous taſk to me, will be uſeful to your tranquility. I know the patriotiſm of the people of the Southern Departments. Men who are enemies to liberty have in vain attempted to miſlead you. I am making arrangements to reſtore happineſs and tranquility to thoſe beautiful countries.

" Republican Patriots, return to your fireſides—Woe to that commune which ſhall not protect you—Woe to the conſtituted authorities which ſhall grant indulgence to crimes and aſſaſſinations. And you, generals, commandants of places, officers, and ſoldiers, you are worthy of your Brethren in arms in Italy. Protect the republicans, and do not ſuffer men covered with crimes, who have delivered Toulon to the Engliſh, and compelled us to ſuſtain a long and painful ſiege, and who in one day burnt thirteen ſhips of war, to return and make laws for you.

" Municipal adminiſtrators, juſtices of peace, examine your conſciences—Are you the friends of the republic and of national glory? —Are you worthy of being the magiſtrates of a great nation? Cauſe the laws to be executed with preciſion, and know, that you ſhall be reſponſible for the blood ſhed under your eyes. We will be your aſſiſtants, if you are true to the Conſtitution and to Liberty; but your enemies if you are only the agents of Louis XVIII. and of the cruel faction who are bought by foreign gold.

(Signed) " BUONAPARTE."

LISLE, September 21.

The news of the return of Lord Malmeſbury, which I announced to you yeſterday, is unfortunately confirmed. The French Legation remains here; it appears as if they waited the return of Lord Malmeſbury, or at leaſt the arrival of a freſh embaſſy from Britain. The Britiſh Lord retains his houſe for fifteen days. Will he return? God grant it.

LONDON, September 25.

The Spaniards are making active preparations to beſiege Gibraltar, but the garriſon is in ſuch an excellent ſtate of defence, that the Government is not in the leaſt fear from their hoſtile movements.

September 30.

An article from Cadiz ſtates, that the troops encamped at St. Roch and Algeziras, before Gibraltar, had received orders to march to that city, and that ſeveral battallions had arrived there.

It is a fact, which comes to us through the beſt channels of information, that Dupont de Nemours, one of the members of the council of elders, after the members were arreſted, entered his proteſt againſt the whole proceedings

of the directory—one of the moſt manly and ſpirited acts which perhaps ſtand upon record in the hiſtory of any country, and certainly does immortal honour to the man.

Moreau no longer commands in the French army, notwithſtanding the late information he was made to give on the ſubject of the pretended plot.—He will probably find it convenient to diſappear ſpeedily.

October 2.

The Dey of Tripolia has actually declared war againſt Sweden, and three Swediſh ſhips have already been taken by Tripolitan cruiſers and carried into Tripoli.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 16.

We noticed in our laſt, the arrival of the Commander in Chief of the Army.—We are informed that the route by which he came from the Wabaſh and Weſtern Poſts, was through a pathleſs wilderneſs of near 400 miles, and the ſevereſt weather of the ſeaſon; he found the ſnow eighteen inches deep at the Tuſcarawas, on Monday the 4th inſtant, during which day Farenheit's thermometer ſtood at 6 o'clock A. M. at 3°, at noon at 4°, and at 6 o'clock P. M. at 0.

We learn with pleaſure, that the General enjoys good health, although he has lain near two months under a canvaſs roof—We underſtand alſo, that the diſcontents at Kaſkaſkias had been entirely quelled by the preſence of Col. Sargent at that place—that tranquility reigned every where, and that by the laſt accounts from Captain Guion he had reaſon to expect the ſpeedy poſſeſſion of the poſts of Natchez—that by the General's aſſiduity and adroitneſs a temper had been produced, and a ſtate of things eſtabliſhed among the Indians which promiſes laſting and permanent peace—as the ſtrongeſt proof of this, the celebrated Miami Chief, LITTLE TURTLE, accompanied the General thus far on his way to viſit his NOW ACKNOWLEDGED Father the Preſident of the United States.

We had not time in our laſt paper to give any thing more than the event of the trial in the caſe of the Indians. But, as it is a caſe of the firſt impreſſion, we are happy in being furniſhed with ſome notes (taken at the trial) of the ſpeech of James Campbell, Eſq. one of the Counſel for the priſoners. As the verdict is deemed honourable to the county, it is hoped we will ſtand excuſed for taking up ſo much of this paper in publiſhing a part of a juſtly celebrated ſpeech on the ſubject.

Gentlemen,

IT is ſomewhat embarraſſing to my feelings to reflect, that my firſt appearance before you and this Court, involves me in an inveſtigation which not only affects the life of my clients, but may affect the lives of hundreds, perhaps of thouſands. That ſelf-poſſeſſion which I might have commanded on a trial of leſs magnitude, will, I fear, be leſs within my power, than I could wiſh, from an honeſt zeal for the cauſe I have undertaken. It is ſaid, gentlemen, to be the nature of the human mind, to riſe with the ſubject which occupies it—but, I am free to acknowledge, that whatever arrangement I have thrown my thoughts into on this ſubject is not a little diſturbed, and that my mind is conſiderably depreſſed by an apprehenſion of the ill conſequences which may ariſe from an improper verdict in the caſe before you. I have been told, gentlemen, that the advocation of the priſoners would be an unpopular ſituation—but every idea I hold of human nature in general, and of the people of this country in particular—every feeling I have, indignantly repels the ſlanderous information. Can it, in a country ſo informed as this is—in an age ſo enlightened—under a government and among a people ſo unwilling to inflict the dreadful puniſhment of death—can it, by any poſſible ſuppoſition, be deemed unpopular to appear in defence of priſoners, whoſe lives are ſtaked in the iſſue before you? Is the defence of one of our citizens, ſimilarly charged, an invidious engagement? No—it is the reverſe; and would our ſituation be viewed more favourably if the complexion of our clients was a fairer one. Guilt and innocence, gentlemen, are confined to no complexion. Juſtice is equally due through all the ſhades of colour from the ebony complexioned African to the ſkin that is tranſparent; and it is to your juſtice, not your mercy, we mean to appeal, for we ſhall contend (and aſſuredly with the ſupport of the Court) that if you are doubtful, MERCY is but JUSTICE.—Is our ſituation in this important cauſe rendered unpopular becauſe the priſoners are FOREIGNERS—becauſe they are ALLIES, or (let us come to the magical word at once) becauſe they are INDIANS. Gentlemen, I have ſtated that it is your JUSTICE alone we demand—This we have a right to claim, and you, as honeſt men, are bound to give us, even if you were not placed in a ſituation ſo highly reſponſible, and if your opinion did no carry with it ſuch conſequences as it now will But what is your ſituation? with you morality (and juſtice is a part of it) is fortified by the olemn ſanction of an oath; by an appeal to that Being who is morality's ſelf—Your private opinion on the ſubject before you, becomes the opinion of the Commonwealth, and in your verdict are contained the words of life or death; and here, gentlemen, ſuffer me to ſay that on the general juſtice of verdicts, and their conſonance to law, reſts the property, the liberty, and the life of every man in the community. Organized as you are, you compoſe the moſt important tribunal in ſociety; you are ſelected from the maſs of the community by a perſon who has himſelf undergone a public ſcrutiny, which has declared him fitted to make ſuch ſelection, and in order to render you free from even the ſuſpicion of improper arrangement, you are afterwards ſubjected to the double check of ballot and challenge—RELIGION lends you her awful name in the form—in the form did I ſay—I retract the word—in the ſubſtance of an oath to ſolemnize your deliberations. The power of the COURT compels before you all neceſſary facts, while in its wiſdom you have a permanent council to pronounce the law, and aid your inveſtigation in points more immediately aſſigned to it. The EXECUTIVE holds the ſword, ſubject to your controuling voice, and SOCIETY looks up to your juſtice for the protection of every thing ſhe holds dear. Your deciſions are emphatically called the adminiſtration of JUSTICE, and if it be not found in your findings, government has miſſed its chief object, and ceaſes to be worth preſerving.

This, gentlemen, is not adulation; this is not the language of blandiſhment unduly magnifying your importance; it is an unexaggerated account of your powers which extend to property, morals, liberty and life; it is a juſt deſcription of you as the organ of the public voice, not only of preſent times, but by the force of precedents to future generations, of a body with reſpect to whoſe deciſions religion and law lend their aids and ſanctions in the formation, and government its ſword in the execution; and I repeat it, while a moral and legal juſtice accompany your deciſions you form not only the moſt important tribunal in ſociety, but the moſt awful organ of the public will. If, then, the common claims upon your juſtice as men be in your preſent ſituation as jurors much ſtrengthened by religious and political conſiderations, ſhall we, who ſtand for the priſoners, be told that we ſtand on ſlippery ground, when we only aſk that juſtice. Shall it be ſaid that we are acting an obnoxious part when we defend a FOREIGNER CHARGED ON HIS LIFE; hoſpitality, as well as juſtice revolts at the thought; ſtill leſs reprehenſible ſhall we appear, if the priſoners are viewed as OUR ALLIES—Nay, ſtart not, gentlemen, they are our allies; but they are INDIANS, and in that taliſmanic word their very title to a trial in the opinion of ſome (at leaſt) is loſt. It is not, gentlemen, to aſcertain whether it be popular or unpopular to defend theſe unfortunate men, that I ſhall aſk your indulgence while I enquire into this prejudice. We, as well as you, have a duty aſſigned to us in the cauſe on which I addreſs you, and I truſt we (as I am ſure you do) feel a perfect indifference to all ſuch ſuggeſtions as may tend to interfere with the diſcharge of that duty. But it may not be amiſs in defence of what I hope will be your verdict, to place this prejudice in ſome of its proper points of view. If we, relying with perfect confidence on your underſtanding and juſtice, can reſt the fate of the priſoners in your hands without the apprehenſion of an improper prejudice, yet, it will not be deemed totally uſeleſs to endeavour to diſlodge from the public mind a prejudice as erroneous as it is common. It is due to theſe people to examine, if, while we are ſo liberally heaping on them as a people the epithets barbarous, ſavage, murderous and revengeful, we are not realizing the poet's opinion

Forgiveneſs to the injur'd does belong,
But they ne'er pardon who have done the wrong.

How far a participation in their right of ſoil is authorized by a capacity to put it to more beneficial uſes, is a queſtion on which caſuiſts have out-refined the ſpider; they have ſpun their niceties on this ſubject to ſuch a degree of attenuation, that they break under the moſt delicate examination. The purſuit of their ſubtleties is not neceſſary to our preſent enquiry, it is ſufficient that our predeceſſors have practically out-reaſoned theſe original proprietors, and that we (by methods not very proper to be dilated in this place) have rendered it neceſſary for theſe people to retire ſtep by ſtep, until the very tribes of which the priſoners are a part, have made it to be recognized in their laſt treaty with us, that "They have no lands to live on but what they then reſerve." Gentlemen, I mean not to turn their euloguiſt. I hope it will be conſidered that I am endeavouring (for the benefit of the priſoners) to defend them nationally from what I deem a moſt unfounded antipathy. I am not, gentlemen, preparing for a diſplay of the PATHOS; I am only trying to remove POPULAR ANTI-PATHOS. I could appeal to hiſtories written by ourſelves for an exculpation of the Indians as to the origin of moſt our wars with them; but, this gentlemen, is a ſubject probably as ſafe in contemplation as in diſcuſſion. Situated as they were, and deeming us invaders, how can we blame them for reſiſting our encroachments? without arraigning ſome of the nobleſt political maxims; maxims, in atteſtation of which, the BLOOD and TREASURES of our country have been freely expended; how can we blame them without arraigning NATURE'S FIRST LAW. Gentlemen, it is not becauſe I do not feel how much this ſubject might be enlarged on, but becauſe I feel it ought to be touched with delicacy that I forbear to preſs it. No ſpeaker ever had a finer field for a diſplay of himſelf, but that is not my object, and if I do not appear before you ſo fully as the ſubject would admit, my apology will be found in the delicacy of the ſubject itſelf. If, then, the reſiſtance of theſe people to us was not groſsly culpable, as ſome are apt to imagine, it is at leaſt queſtionable if their mode of proſecuting it has been much more reprehenſible than our own. Before we repreſent them as ſavages and barbarians in their mode of war, we ſhould let time entomb in oblivion the reproachful affair of the MORAVIANS—The horrors of that tragedy were never far ſurpaſſed—they might well drive a bluſh through darker cheeks than any of the actors owned; the bare recollection of its incidents would force the crimſon fluſh of conſcience through the tawny ſkin of the priſoners at the bar—but, gentlemen, a ſtate of war is not a favourable ſtate for any nation to be viewed in; even between civilized nations we find BURNING BALLS and not only ARROWS but FOUNTAINS POISONED—With much more apology for error, what have theſe poor people done more deſolating?

But war, as I have ſaid, is a medium thro' which no nation can be correctly viewed, and leaſt of all ſo, theſe unhappy people. In war between civilized ſocieties the wrath of each contending nation is embodied in its armies, and is there under ſome rule, but with Indians war is not organized, it is the hoſtility of individuals ſubject to no rule. As a people at peace what aſpect do they preſent? Is a love of liberty an attaching quality? then we find it is a predominant paſſion with theſe people. If there be an exiſting inſtance of practical unadulterated democracy it is among the Indians, for their kings are titular—Courage and wiſdom are the ſteps to a ſeat in their council, where even age cannot obtain a place unleſs it has exhibited the one or acquired the other. Is a veneration and protection of the aged and infirm calculated to excite reſpect, if ſo, the Indians are entitled to it, for no people poſſeſs either in a higher degree—their reverence for deceaſed anceſtors and friends is enthuſiaſtic; a better ſpecies of enthuſiaſm this, than that which poſſeſſes a diſtracted people, till lately too high in our affections. The ſocial policy of the Indians inculcates ſtrict juſtice; even their revenge generally has this for its baſis—in their dealings with each other they are admitted to be honeſt, and in their dealings with us I fear they are a people "more ſinned againſt than ſinning." If we cannot approve of their religious ideas, at leaſt among them there are no Atheiſts—They all believe in a GREAT and GOOD SPIRIT.

In domeſtic life, they do not, it is true, poſſeſs the refinement of ſentiment, but want of feeling is not juſtly imputable to them—they are confeſſedly hoſpitable and grateful, and painful as it is to mention it, it is too true, that for their intemperance they had no food; for their impiety in language they had no words until we furniſhed both, and does it lie with us to accuſe them for their proficiency in vices taught by ourſelves. In ſhort, (if unprovoked) though they are diſguſting in their manner of life, they are not devoid of moral amiableneſs—Are theſe then a people againſt whom our antipathy is ſo immoveable as to ſtand between them and juſtice? No, gentlemen, I read your anſwer in your looks; I truſt I ſhall hear it in your verdict. It will be the beſt refutation of the ſlanderous report gone abroad, that no jury can be found in this Weſtern Country diſpoſed to do JUSTICE between white people and Indians, and, I truſt, that while as CHRISTIANS we have ceaſed to anathemize theſe people, & as a nation have made them friends & allies, ſo as JUDGES and JURORS we will admit them to the ineſtimable benefit of a free, a fair, and UNPREJUDICED trial. If, however, I have given no ear to the report of a dangerous prejudice againſt theſe people nationally, I know full well that there is a prejudice which moſt eaſily fattens on the moſt virtuous minds—I mean that prejudice which views the perſon ACCUSED of murder with an abhorrence due only to him who is CONVICTED of it—let it be remembered, gentlemen, let it never be forgotten thro' the courſe of your deliberations, that the priſoners are not to be conſidered as murderers until YOU pronounce them ſo. The crime with which the priſoners are charged is of a moſt malignant nature; it ſtrikes at the very exiſtence of ſociety, and it is not to be wondered at if an honeſt indignation at the crime (unleſs carefully guarded againſt) ſhould leſſen the proſpect of the priſoners for an impartial trial, for it is but too natural to aſſociate abhorrence of the PERSONS immediately charged with abhorrence of the CRIME—Indignation, as well as every other paſſion, ſhould be diſcarded as interfering with a juſt judgement.

Juſtice is repreſented blind—ſhe is both blind and deaf to every prepoſſeſſion—ſhe is a being without paſſions, but her ſex is feminine to ſhew her inclination to mercy—but neither this or your pity do we aſk, we may therefore, the more confidently expect that you will not wrong the priſoners with your premature indignation. If your verdict ſhall render them to the world as murderers indeed, then, but not till then, they become fair objects of indignation.

If any leanings are to be indulged, the law ſanctions (and the Court will tell you ſo) the leanings of the heart—ſympathy for the accuſed, and a diſpoſition to believe them innocent. It is indulgent to—it does more—it directs thoſe amiable inclinations of the heart which ſide with a perſon in diſtreſs; nor does it demand their converſion into the channel of juſtice, until charity is deſtroyed by an UNDOUBTING aſſurance of guilt.

If, gentlemen, you have this clear aſſurance, without a ſhadowing doubt, then I acknowledge your view and mine are totally variant.—But I ſhall now endeavour to ſatisfy you, as I am ſatisfied myſelf, that the HOMICIDE is ſupported by but feeble proof—that it is not ſufficiently eſtabliſhed; but that the charge of MURDER is totally unſupported. For perſpicuity I will arrange my argument under the following points:

1ſt The homicide is not eſtabliſhed againſt either of the Priſoners.

2d If it is, it would be but manſlaughter before our act of Aſſembly.

But 3d If it is eſtabliſhed and would have been murder under former law—under the preſent law it is moſt clearly but murder in the ſecond degree.

If either of theſe poſitions be juſt, the priſoners lives are without your power. Preſuming then upon the ſame RULES and JUSTICE as if two of our fellow citzens were at the bar, let us review the teſtimony.

[Here Mr. Campbell recapitulated and commented on the teſtimony, after which he went on]——

Thus, then, it appears, that the teſtimony is totally preſumptive.—Gentlemen, on the criminal ſide of the court preſumptive teſtimony ought to be reſorted to with more than caution—it ought to be reſorted to with DISTRUST. By the rules of law, as well as charity, innocence is ALWAYS but guilt NEVER to be PRESUMED. This maxim which has been handed to us down the laſpe of centuries, has been uniformly ſtamped with Judicial recognition.

A Juror's reflections on the production of preſumtive teſtimony to eſtabliſh guilt muſt be ſomething like this:

"When I am firſt ſworn, law as well as
"charity directs me to PRESUME the priſoner
"INNOCENT, and ſhall I be told afterwards
"that it is law (without a tittle of poſitive
"proof) to PRESUME him GUILTY? The
"witneſſes have not—they ſay they CANNOT
"ſwear POSITIVELY to the fact charged: but
"if I give a verdict againſt the priſoner
"do I not ſwear poſitively to the fact? Shall
"the ſuperſtructure be broader than the baſis—
"the ſtream higher than the ſource?—Shall
"we pronounce POSITIVELY upon PRESUMP-
"TIVE information?"

Gentlemen, this is embarraſſing, to ſay the leaſt of it——look to your oaths before you find the fact.

I do not much like any of many publications I have ſeen on the ſubject of Preſumptive Teſtimony, nor have I given the ſubject that conſideration which would enable me to lay down rules with ſufficient chaſtity for government. There is a ſhort chapter in a late publication in which the author has deviated from what he (ludicrouſly enough) profeſſes to be his plan; for in it he has certainly given us found ſenſe, of which he is eminently capable, as well as exemplary ſtyle.

[Here Mr. C. read a chapter from Modern Chivalry on the doctrine of Preſumptive Teſtimony generally: he then read and mentioned a number of caſes (which he contended were much ſtronger than the preſent) which

every circumstance ordinarily accompanying guilt attended perfect innocence——On his second point he read a number of cases to shew that the facts as proved, even if presumptive proof would do, only amounted to manslaughter, and finally he contended that if he had failed in both these points yet the LIVES of the prisoners were safe under our Act of Assembly, as by it the highest verdict in the present case must be MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE: he then went on]——

I am, Gentlemen, an advocate for the doctrine—That consequences should not deter us from doing what we believe to be right, and if this doctrine has peculiar force; if it be without any possible qualification, it is in your situation; it is in a judicial capacity. But as good consequences will follow a right verdict, and as bad consequences are only to be apprehended from a wrong one, it may not be amiss as a prompter to the right and averter from the wrong to state some of the probable consequences of your decision.

If your verdict shall be in favor of the prisoners' LIVES, although it should subject them to a lengthy confinement; I mean if it has appeared to you as it has to me, and I am persuaded it has to the court, that the testimony which you have heard only supports AT MOST a homicide of inferior degree, we have every reason to believe the Indians generally will be satisfied.

You will not only contradict the defamatory reports which have been circulated among ourselves, that white people cannot be punished though they kill in time of peace a whole tribe of Indians, while even the CHARGE of murder is fatal to an Indian. —But you will present the sublime spectacle of a jury doing justice in the face of a public prejudice, and thereby (as far as in them lay) correcting that prejudice.—You will restore, or rather you will CREATE confidence in our Tribunals with the Indians, who will see that they may rely on our justice for as fair trial as is given to our own citizens.—A surrender of Indian offenders and a PUBLIC TRIAL will succeed to PRIVATE REVENGE, which has brought on most of our wars. In short, a JUST conduct on this occasion will be followed by nothing but good consequences—But I dread to describe the negative good it will do, the horrors it may avert—For, gentlemen, if your verdict shall affect the lives of the prisoners, I will now venture thus publicly to say, that your decision will be directly in the face of the law, arising out of the testimony you have heard.

My feelings compel me, under a sense of the political consequences attending your present deliberation, to speak my opinions without reserve. Deem it not harsh then, gentlemen, if I say—If you find a verdict of MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE, it will be not only against law and evidence, but it will be the verdict of a ROOTED PREJUDICE, for the evidence is plain, and the law arising from it is clear and the plea of ignorance or mistake as to either, if it is not NOW, will, I trust, after the charge, be totally out of the question.

If, notwithstanding this, the lives of the prisoners are affected, upon your heads be the consequences.——Pardon my warmth, gentlemen—The cause I am concerned in will not admit of squeamishness. It is not merely for the unfortunate men at the bar, I now consider myself concerned—I view myself as standing here on the part of a thousand families, and conjuring you for their sakes—To do what?—To be MERCIFUL.—Yes, to them; but only to be JUST to the prisoners.—I consider myself as standing here in the name of all the towns from Erie to M'Intosh, and the intermediate settlers, and soliciting you to avert the calamities which may arise from an UNJUST VERDICT.—Nay, more—I entreat you, Gentlemen, that the Borough of Pittsburgh may not, by your verdict, become once more a FRONTIER. All descriptions of people on the other side of the Alleghany river, are deeply interested in the fate of the prisoners —in the result of your present deliberation. A thousand farms have started up there as if by ENCHANTMENT—as if by CREATION.—Spoil not the glorious prospect. What gave it to us?—PEACE; and an unjust verdict may blast it. Beware how (by a verdict beyond the law) you stake not only the POSSESSIONS but the LIVES of hundreds of actual settlers. This is not a subject, a time, or a place for concealing disagreeable truths, however unpleasant, however alarming. On a view of the consequences of an unjust verdict, I am alarmed myself, and it is my duty to express my fears.

Truths there are unpleasant to publish, but it ought now to be asked——

What Indian has escaped who has but been CHARGED with murder?

What white man has been punished, although the most aggravated homicides of these people have been so notorious as to challenge public applause?

I toss all ideas of popularity far behind me in the discharge of this duty, and I will not hesitate to say, that if in addition to the past, the prisoners FALL under your verdict, all confidence in our JUDICIAL JUSTICE not only will but OUGHT to be abandoned by the Indians.—Their culprits will hereafter be screened by them—PRIVATE REVENGE will succeed to PUBLIC TRIAL, and WAR will probably close the dreadful drama: How happifying that all these consequences, so much to be deprecated are turned aside by a JUST VERDICT.—How much this case resembles most others throughout Providence's plan, where a virtuous and just conduct brings with it, its own reward; while generally speaking, ERROR only is the parent of ILL. To conclude, Gentlemen:—Feeling as I do the most clear and perfect conviction that the testimony (if it proves the homicide at all, which is at least very doubtful) but barely supports an inferior homicide, I rest satisfied that you CANNOT touch the LIVES of the prisoners, whom I commit to your hands, with a hope, that like that BEING to whom you have appealed by your oaths, you will "WITHOUT RESPECT TO PERSONS DEAL JUSTICE IN MERCY."

The Charge of the Court was perspicuous and affecting; and, as we have mentioned in our last Paper, the prisoners were acquitted, after which on the recommendation of the President, bail in 1000 dollars was given for the good behaviour of the prisoners for five years.

By our last accounts from Philadelphia, we are informed, that, after a considerable delay the Senate of the United States had made a house—that the House of Representatives and Senate had addressed the President in answer to his speech, promising support to all measures which may be necessary—No business of importance had transpired—a number of committees for various purposes, were appointed & a number of petitions read. It will be impossible for us to give all the debates which may take place in the House of Representatives, but we shall carefully observe any subject of importance, and take the earliest period of laying it before our readers.

The loss sustained by France, in the person of Carnot, cannot be too highly estimated. He was the soul of their whole military system—and introduced in particular, that mode of dividing the armies, to which the French owe their most brilliant success. The division of an army into a centre and two wings was so modified by Carnot, that each division constituted a distinct and separate army, acting upon emergency, entirely independent and separately. Whoever will review the history of last campaign, cannot fail to observe the striking consequences of this arrangement.

Carnot was the friend and patron of Buonaparte: and the general declares, in a letter to the deposed director, noticing certain injurious reports respecting himself, that he esteems it the highest pleasure aad pride of his life, to have been honored with the confidence and friendship of Carnot. It is not improbable that he may one day revenge the injuries of his benefactor.

The following excellent remarks are copied from the Dedham Minerva.

"One of the chief causes of our profiting so little by experience is, that we badly comprehend its lessons. Indeed, it is said, that men never grow wise by any experience but their own; because, perhaps, no other is well enough understood. The astonishing revolution in Paris, of the 4th September, 1797, will form a great article in future history. We know few of its circumstances and causes, but to those who will not wait long to make up a final judgment, we offer the following remarks:

"The Directory, consisting of five persons, and the two legislative councils, answering to our American senate and representatives, disagreed. The Directory, having gained the armies, had it in their power to decide the dispute by force, and it was decided by beat of drum in half a day. Then it was easy to obtain from the new modelled councils, after one third were banished, laws and resolves to keep the beaten party down and to assure the people that their political salvation was once more accomplished. Which party was right, or whether either scuffled for any thing but power, is left to time and the wise to decide. There is, no doubt, much of mystery in most political affairs; and those of France have long been deemed unfathomable. Like other men of common learning and understanding, we can only compare what we do not perfectly know with what we do. Now how would it be in America. In Paris near sixty representatives and senators, and two of the five directors, are turned out and banished, in half an hour, to die of the yellow fever on the coast of Africa—how would such a thing proceed in America?

"Here a law must first be passed, describing the crime, and pointing out banishment as the punishment. Then a grand and petit jury must decide on the offence solemnly and plainly charged and described—and if either of the said juries should decide against the wishes of the federal government, the laws would say to our rulers, "thus far shall ye go and no farther." But in France, justice goes by the beat of drum, and much quicker. Now which is best, American Liberty or French? Some have heretofore pretended to doubt.

"One great line of difference, and immensely important it is, lies here, that all power in France ACTUALLY rests in the SAME HANDS. It is the singleness, the UNITY of of that power that envenoms the curse of their tyranny—that makes every stroke of its whip draw blood—it is an electric flash, that kills and consumes, without warning and without redress.

"In the United States of America, the power that disposes of life and liberty is divided. Those who make laws are subject to them in fact, as well as in name; and those who submit to the laws find them a rod of iron, which crushes them, if they offend, but a wall of brass if they are innocent. In a word, our liberty is in our keeping. For the juries, in case of the government's desiring to prosecute private citizens, is that of brass. By the independence of the judicial power, the government is never so feeble as when it is despotic.

"These observations lead to the error and imperfection of the French system, and ought to impress upon every reflecting mind the value of the solid and real liberty of our country, in which every citizen is secure, and feels so. How much is the experimented security to be prefered to the frothy and saguinary abstractions of French philosophy?"

We rejoice at the report from Amsterdam, by the way of Boston, of a favourable reception of our Commissioners at Paris. We cannot accede to one part of that report, that there is not the smallest doubt of an accommodation; we believe there is much doubt. At the same time, it is clear that the true interest and policy of France demands most imperiously a preservation of good understanding with this country. In Europe France has pretexts for war—such as old claims and bitter enmities—differences of government, &c. but to quarrel with the United States will be a quarrel without a motive—sheer folly and madness.

The sensible FOOL, *a curious* ANECDOTE.

ALPHONUS, King of Naples, has in his court a fool, who used to write down in a book all the follies of the great men in his time that were at court. The King having a Moor in his household sent him to the Levant to buy horses with ten thousand ducats: this the fool marked in his book as a pure piece of Folly. Some time after the King called for the book, and found at last his own name, with the story of the ten thousand ducats.—The King being somewhat moved, asked the reason why his name was there? Because, says the jester, you have committed a piece of folly, to give your money to one you are never like to see again. But if he does come back again, says the king, and brings me the horses, what folly is that in me? Why, if he ever does come again, replies the fool, I'll blot out your name, and put in his.

Whereas the subscriber gave two notes of hand, in consideration of a tract of land situate in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, to a certain David Parker, and whereas the said Parker cannot make me a title to said land, but has left the part of the country where he resided in a clandestine manner, I therefore forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said notes, as I am determined not to pay them, until my title to the said land is secured.

CHRISTOPHER HARROLD.

Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, December 9, 1797.

HAVING passed two notes to John Hay, living on the waters of Big Sandy, near Fort Franklin, for 200 dollars, one payable the 30th of June last, and the other the 30th of August, 1798, for 424 acres of land, and have his bond to make me a clear title to said land, but have good reason to dispute his right. I hereby forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said notes as I am determined not to pay them until he complies with his bargain.

ROBERT MILLER.

Clapboard and Shingle Nails,

FOR SALE,

Wholesale and Retail, by

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

Greensburgh, Dec. 13, 1797.

Gabriel Dubac

HAS just received a supply of MERCHANDIZE, consisting of Jewellery, first rate Coniac Brandy, all kinds of Perfumery and Spices. He has also on hand a quantity of Pig Lead, all which he will sell low for cash.

Pittsburgh, December 14, 1797.

FRESH GOODS,

Just opened and for Sale by

DENNY & BEELEN,

Corner of Market & Third-Streets, Pittsburgh

Who have also on hand a few Barrels of Juniper Berries.

Notice is hereby given, that The subscriber hath let his Ferry, at Pittsburg to Mr. Crawford, and that he has moved his Family to his House on the South side of the Monongahela, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, where he has all ferry accounts ready for those who may call, which he requests may be as soon as possible to prevent trouble.

The Subscriber will take Cash in payment, or merchantable Beef, Pork Flour, Butter, Tallow, and Wheat, if delivered at his aforesaid house, and the current price till Christmas allowed.

JOHN ORMSBY.

December 7, 1797.

WANTED,

ON Loan for one year only, from the first of January 1798, about Two Thousand Dollars—undeniable security will be given, and a handsome gratuity—If not obtained on loan as above, I will sell by Auction to the best bidder, on Saturday the 13th of January next, the two Dwelling Houses in the Diamond, one occupied by by James Ross, Esq. the other by myself.

I must raise money to pay debts contracted in building the Court House and Offices for the Trustees of Allegheny County.

WILLIAM GRAY.

Pittsburgh, December 13, 1797.

Came to the plantation, of the Subscriber, living in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, a dark red heifer, with a slit in the near ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

NATHANIEL PLUMER.

December 12, 1797.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, living in Cocalico township, Lancaster county, the night after the first day of November, 1797, a bright bay Mare, with a small star, between three and four years old, fourteen hands high, the off hind knee thicker than the other, and is a natural trotter. Also, (as supposed) a half worn saddle, with a yellow bound red and white striped saddle-cloth. Whoever secures said mare and thief, shall have the above reward, or two Dollars for the Saddle, and sixteen Dollars for the Mare only, with reasonable charges, if brought home.

GEORGE HAUG,
JACOB KOENIGMACHER.

December 9, 1797.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

BOSTON, November 29.

The Paris Courier, of October 3, mentions, that the French Commissioners, Treilhard and Bonnier, were gone again to Lisle, and that the British government, after the return of Lord Malmesbury to London, had dispatched a courier to them.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Robert Hare, Esq. was on Tuesday last, unanimously re-elected Speaker, and Timothy Matlack Clerk of the Senate—and on Wednesday George Latimer, Esq. was unanimously re-elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. John Bullock was elected Clerk.

That excellent man Oliver Wolcott, Governor of Connecticut is dead.

The most remarkable information in the French papers, is the appearance of a counter revolution in Poland, about to commence under the aufpices of Buonaparte. To that effect he has written to Count Potocki, formerly ambassador at Constantinople from Poland. The French general earnestly solicits the speedy assemblage of the marshals and chiefs of the diet of 1791, at Milan.—The exiled Poles, driven from their country on account of the last insurrection in Poland and who have lately resided in Paris, have left the latter place, by invitation, for Italy.

Major John Stagg, Chief Clerk in the Department of War, has resigned. We understand, Mr. John Caldwell of this city, is appointed to succeed him.

FOR SALE.

A TWO Story Frame Houſe and Lot of Ground ſituate in Morgan Town, Virginia. The Houſe is very large and commodious, and the ſtand ſuperior to any in the place, being fronting the Court houſe, on the corner of the ſtreet. The terms will be moderate. Flour and wheat will be taken in part payment of the purchaſe money.—For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber living in ſaid houſe at the ſign of the ſhip.

ALEXANDER M'INTIRE.

Morgan Town, October 10, 1797.

Weſtmoreland County, Pennſylvania

SEPTEMBER 18, 1797

THE Subſcriber, having been ſolicited to build a Mill on the Youghiogeny river, between Sehwickly and Jacob's creek, where it will be neceſſary to erect a Dam, five feet high, acroſs the Bed of the river. I have conſented to undertake this uſeful and important work, provided I can obtain authority from the Legiſlature for the purpoſe; on condition that I ſhall ſo conſtruct my dam, with ſufficient Locks as to paſs Boats, up and down, free of expence, and without longer detention than ten minutes to each boat.

This therefore, is to give public notice, that I ſhall petition the Legiſlature of the ſtate, at the commencement of their ſeſſion next December, for a law authoriſing me ſo to do. If any of the land holders or inhabitants, on the banks or waters of the river, have objection thereto, they are earneſtly requeſted to make the ſame known, in time to the Legiſlature, with their reaſons for ſuch objections.

The Yoghiogany, being generally full of water during the months of February, March April and May, the contemplated dam will be no obſtruction to the paſſage of Fiſh up the river: On the contrary, it will form a nurſery for the propagation and preſervation of Fiſh, during dry ſeaſons.

The ſerious difficulties and diſtreſſes, yearly experienced by the poorer inhabitants of Weſtmoreland, Fayette, Waſhingtone and Allegheny counties, from the want of ſufficient Mill-ſeats, have induced a number of reſpectable freeholders, of thoſe counties, to unite in recommending the PRAYER of my petition to the Legiſlature; and I flatter myſelf, that my undertaking will meet as it certainly merits, the approbation of ALL perſons intereſted in the proſperity of our country. 6t.

JAMES M'GREW.

James Anderſon,

SADDLER, HARNESS AND TRUNK MAKER.

HAS removed to Fourth ſtreet, three doors from Market ſtreet, where he continues to make and ſell for Caſh or Country Produce, on the loweſt terms, Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles of all kinds, together with Saddle Bags, Plow and Waggon Harneſs, Trunks for travelling or packing.

Eight Shillings and Four Pence for Cow Tails per hundred if delivered at his ſhop.

Pittſburgh, October 6, 1797. 6m

Hemp Wanted.

A GENEROUS price will be given by the ſubſcribers for ſound, clean HEMP, at the Rope-walk in Pittſburgh, where Ropes of all kinds may be had.

IRWIN & M'LEOD.

Auguſt 18, 1797.

To be Sold at Private Sale.

A TWO Story Brick Houſe and Blackſmith ſhop, completely finiſhed, together with a ſhare in a well, and lot of ground, fronting the public ſquare in the borough of Pittſburgh. Reaſonable credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money. Apply on the premiſes to

GEORGE M'GUNNEGLE.

November 14, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living Weſtmoreland county, Hempfield townſhip, on the 13th inſtant, a light bay Horſe, 5 years old laſt ſpring, about 15 hands high, a ſtar in his forehead, and a ſnip, rather on one ſide his noſe, a very large mane, hanging on both ſides of his neck, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up ſaid thief and proſecutes him to conviction, and ſecures ſaid horſe ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for the horſe alone, and if bro't home reaſonable expences, paid by

DAVID SCHROEDER.

November 17, 1797.

Taken up as ſtrays two Horſe

Colts, the one three years old laſt ſpring, a dapple grey, the other one year old laſt ſpring, a bright bay, branded on the near ſhoulder. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

GEORGE M'ELHENEY.

September 27, 1797.

The partnerſhip of Hale

and O'Hara, is diſſolved this day by mutual conſent—all perſons indebted to ſaid firm, are requeſted to ſettle their accounts with the ſubſcriber, who is duly authoriſed to ſettle the ſame.

EDWARD HALE.

Franklin, November 6, 1797.

THE ſubſcriber intending ſhortly to leave this place, requeſts all thoſe who have any demands againſt him to bring in their accounts to A. Tannehill, Eſq. in whoſe hands his books are left for ſettlement—and thoſe indebted to him are requeſted to make immediate payment, to prevent their accounts being put in ſuit. Thoſe who have left work for repair are requeſted to call for it.

SOLOMON COOK.

Pittſburgh, November 13, 1797.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the 2d of October laſt from the ſubſcriber living in Lancaſter, Pennſylvania, an apprentice to the Hatter Buſineſs, named JOHN EICHOLTZ, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, ſtrong and well built, dark brown hair, and dark complexion. Had on or took with him a bottle green cloth coat, a ſhort ſnuff coloured chain coattee, nankeen overalls and breeches, black ſattin jacket, and ſome ſtriped jackets, blue ſtriped ſtockings and fine black faſhionable hat. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and ſecures him ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward with reaſonable charges if brought home.

FREDERICK FRICK.

Lancaſter, November 4, 1797.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the plantation of John O'Dannel, one mile from Canonſburgh, on the 22d of October laſt, a white Horſe, about 14 hands and an half high, 10 years old, a natural trotter, large feet, ſhod before, a large mane and tail, his mane ſome little worn on the top occaſioned by the collar, no brand or any other particular mark. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe and brings him to John Warner, on the Coal Hill, or ſecures him ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges.

JOSEPH HENRY.

November 27, 1797.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable bank of Iron Ore on the north ſide of Kiſkiminitas, about one mile from the big falls, in Allegheny townſhip, Weſtmoreland county; about 100 tons of the ore has been manufactured at the furnace near Pittſburgh, and is ſuppoſed to be ſuperior to any yet tried in the Weſtern Country, and it is ſuppoſed the body would not be exhauſted by a furnace for many years; there is a ſtream paſſes through the bank capable of keeping a furnace in blaſt, and a commodious ſeat, a remarkable well timbered country adjacent for charcoal, and abundance of ſtone coal and limeſtonte convenient.

Alſo a valuable tract of land, containing 326 acres, adjoining ſaid bank, on which is about 60 acres of clear land, ſix of which is meadow, an excellent bearing orchard of near 200 apple trees, two ſquare log houſes and a double barn. The purchaſer may depend upon indiſputable title for both tracts. Terms will be made known by applying to the owner on the premiſes.

JOHN JACKSON.

October 30, 1797.

To be Sold at Private Sale.

THREE Tracts of Land, in Weſtmoreland county. One ſituate on the waters of Plumb creek, containing 458 acres, the land is of the firſt quality, and is capable of great improvement.

One other Tract of 410 acres, adjoining the old Kittanning manor—this is alſo of the firſt quality, and very valuable, within one mile and an half of the Allegheny, and near the mouth of Crooked creek.

The other Tract contains 436 acres, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Crooked creek, 5 or 6 miles from the Allegheny river—this land is of a good quality.

Theſe lands are daily increaſing in value and in the courſe of a ſhort time will command double their preſent price. They will be ſold cheap for caſh. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Mr. SAMUEL DOUGLASS, in Newport, on the Conemaugh, who will ſhew the land, and is fully authoriſed to make the neceſſary conveyances. The title is indiſputable, and the lands are free from taxes and other incumbrances.

Alſo, for ſale, a Donation Tract of Land, for 500 acres, being in the ſecond diſtrict, No. 177, on the waters of Shenango. For terms apply to Captain J. G. HERON, in Pittſburgh.

ROBERT SEMPLE.

November 13, 1797.

PROPOSALS,

For publiſhing by ſubſcription,

An entire New Work, entitled,

THE AMERICAN

Univerſal Gazetteer.

OR A GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY;

Containing

A full and authentic deſcription of all the empires, kingdoms, republics, ſtates, provinces, iſlands, cities, chief towns, ſeas, harbours, bays, rivers, lakes, mountains, caves, capes and promontories in the known world:

Together with

The government, cuſtoms, manners, and religion of the inhabitants; the ſituation, extent, bounds, climate, ſoil, and natural productions of each country; the curioſities, trade and manufactures of the cities and towns; their longitude, from the meridian of Philadelphia; their latitude, bearings and diſtances from remarkable places; the ſieges they have undergone, and the battles that have been fought near them; including the FULLEST and moſt AUTHENTIC account of the climate, ſoil, productions, curioſities, trade and manufacture of the United States; their counties, cities, towns, villages, &c.

BY JOSEPH SCOTT,

Author of the United States Gazetteer.

CONDITIONS.

I. The American Univerſal Gazetteer ſhall be printed in a handſome octavo, in an elegant manner, on a new type, and good paper.

II. When 500 copies are ſubſcribed for, the work will immediately be put to preſs.

III. It will be printed in numbers, containing fifty ſix pages, at one fourth of a dollar.

IV. With the work will be delivered twenty five maps, elegantly engraved, and two plates illuſtrative of the firſt principles of geography and aſtronomy.

V. The work will be compriſed in twenty eight or thirty numbers—if it exceeds thirty, the exceſs will be given gratis—the whole making four handſome volumes.

VI. One number is to be delivered every two weeks, the money for which is to be paid on delivery.

VII. Subſcribers who diſapprove of the work, on the publication of the firſt number, are at liberty to return it, and ſhall have their money repaid.

VIII. A liſt of the ſubſcribers, as patroniſers of the work will be annexed.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by the author, No. 130, South Second Street, Philadelphia, and by *John Scull*, Pittſburgh.

Philadelphia, June 21ſt, 1797.

Broke into the incloſure of the

ſubſcriber living in Weſtmoreland county, Waſhington townſhip, on the 10th of this inſtant, a cheſnut ſorrel Mare, ſuppoſed to be 6 or 7 years old, about 15 hands high, both hind feet white, and one leg white partly to the knee joint, a blaze and ſnip in his face, a natural trotter, ſhod before, no brand or ear mark. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN WYLIE.

October 26, 1797.

NOTICE

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are earneſtly requeſted to come forward and ſettle their accounts before the 25th day of December next, as all unſettled accounts at that time will be put in proper officers hands for recovery.

JACOB BELTZHOOVER.

November 15, 1797.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber either by bond, note or book account, are requeſted to make payment on or before the 12th of December next. He hopes they will not neglect this notice as no other of the kind will be given—approved of country produce will be taken in payment. He wiſhes to inform his cuſtomers that he continues to do buſineſs as uſual.

Thoſe who have demands againſt them on my docket are requeſted to come forward and ſettle them to prevent further coſts.

JOHN HERON.

Verſailles townſhip, Allegheny county, November 14, 1797.

FURRS, for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber has juſt received a quantity of Furrs, viz. Beaver, Racoon and Wild Cat, which he will ſell reaſonable for caſh. He has alſo for ſale a quantity of beſt Senecca Oil.

ADAM FUNK.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1797.

To be ſold at private ſale.

A Small tract of Donation Land, lying on the waters of Niſhanac; and a quarter Lot in Fourth ſtreet, with a ſmall Brick Houſe thereon. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes in Pittſburgh. The terms will be made eaſy.

JOSHUA COOK.

November 1, 1797.

N. B. If the Houſe and Lot is not ſold before next April, they will be rented.

Notice is hereby given to all

perſons that have any demands againſt the eſtate of Andrew Grimes, late of Mifflin townſhip deceaſed, to bring them forward to the houſe of the ſubſcriber on or before the 25th of November next, properly atteſted for ſettlement, and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment by that time as no longer indulgence will be given.

THO. B. PATTERSON, adminiſtr.

Mifflin townſhip, Allegheny county, October 25, 1797.

HAVING paſſed three notes to George Loveleſs, living in Allegheny county, one dated the 2d October 1792, for forty two pounds ſeventeen ſhillings & nine pence halfpenny; one of the ſame date for twenty four pounds fourteen ſhillings and five pence halfpenny, and the other dated 3d October 1792, for thirty five pounds. This is to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid notes, as I am determined not to pay them until a final ſettlement is made between him and me.

JAMES BARCKLEY.

Peter's creek, Waſhington county, Nov 13, 1797.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber about one mile and an half from Slippery Rock, on the road leading from Pittſburgh to Franklin, a black Horſe, about 15 hands high, 5 years old laſt May, a natural trotter; one white hough, a ſmall ſaddle mark on the near ſide, had on a ſmall bell. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe and delivers him to the ſubſcriber living within one mile of Col. Cook's, on the Monongahela river, ſhall have the above reward.

CALEB RODES.

November 14, 1797.

FOR SALE,

By the Subſcriber, on Weſt Connocochegue, or by Mr. John Agnew, at Fort Legonier.

THAT *valuable Tract of Land, on the State Road, about nine miles from Greenſburgh, whereon Wm. Lougherey, Eſq. formerly lived, containing* 161 *acres and the allowance—well improved, about* 12 *acres of watered Meadow, one of the beſt Bank Barns in the County, good Houſe, Limeſtone Land well Timbered, Limeſtone Springs—calculated for Store and Tavern—The price it will be held at till the firſt of March, is* 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d. per acre,* 1000*l. the firſt of April, and one hundred a year—If the firſt gale is not all paid in Caſh, intereſt for the balance—If not ſold before that time, will be offered for rent at* 50*l. per year.*

*Likewiſe Legonier Town Lots, for ſale, by the Subſcriber or John Agnew, on the premiſes, laid out on one Main Street—*55 *feet front, containing one quarter of an acre each, price* 20 *Dollars Caſh or* 22 *Dollars by note and ſecurity, payable the firſt day of April, at which time the purchaſer may expect a good and ſufficient title or deed, clear of any quitrent or annuity. It is near the centre of two Townſhips, where the annual Elections are held. The advantage of having out Lots to leaſe well calculated for graſs, the proſpect of water works on the place—a forge and furnace in the neighbourhood, all combine to make it a place of buſineſs—Tradeſmen of almoſt all ſorts much wanted—As ſoon as fifty lots be ſold, they will be drew by Lottery—Tickets to be had of John Agnew at Fort Legonier, or Robert Williams, Merchant, Greenſburgh.*

Will be ſold at Fort Legonier, two good Stills with their implements ready for uſe, for Caſh or good Liquor, they contain 107, *and* 87 *gallons, and the purchaſer may have the privilege of the houſe formerly occupied with them, the enſuing ſeaſon for the Pot-ale—Apply to John Agnew at Fort Legonier.*

JAMES RAMSEY.

October 25, 1797.

Clapboard and Shingle Nails.

A few Kegs for Sale, by

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittſburgh, October 13, 1797.

RAGS.

THE higheſt PRICE will be given for CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON RAGS, at the PRINTING-OFFICE.